

AC4612
COUNTY COUNCIL OF BERWICK.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Condition
of the County

BY

ANDREW A. MCWHAN,

M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

YEAR 1933.

DUNS:

Printed by Martin's Printing Works, Ltd.,

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*To the Department of Health for Scotland and to
the County Council of Berwick.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In conformity with the requirements of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, Section 53, the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, Section 15, and the Regulations of the Scottish Department of Health, I have the honour to submit to you my Report on the Health, Vital Statistics, and General Sanitary Conditions of the County of Berwick for the year 1933.

There are also included the Reports by the Sanitary and Veterinary Inspectors for the same year.

I am,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW A. McWHAN.

County Offices,

Duns,

1st September, 1934.

LIST OF STAFF.

County Medical Officer of Health and Administrative Officer—

ANDREW ALEXANDER McWHAN, M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector—*John Coupland.

*Assistant Sanitary Inspector—*George Mark.

*Health Visitors—*Jeanie McIntosh,
Agnes Hardie Tait.

*Clerks—*Margaret Turner,
Jean Walker.

*Gordon Hospital—*Physician, John Young, M.B., C.M.
Matron, Mary Ewing.
Sister, Jessie Duthie.

*Consulting Surgeon—*Walter Mereer, M.B., F.R.C.S.

*Consulting Oculist—*William George Sym, M.D.

*Consulting Aurist—*John Davis Lithgow, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S

*Consulting Medico Psychologist—*Patrick Steele, M.D., F.R.C.P.

*Dental Surgeon (Part-time)—*Frank G. Mackenzie, L.D.S.

<i>Veterinary Inspectors</i> <i>(Part-time)—</i>	{	Ainsworth Wilson, F.R.C.V.S. William Lothian, M.R.C.V.S. G. A. M. Harle, M.R.C.V.S. Thomas D. Connachie, M.R.C.V.S. R. H. Connachie, M.R.C.V.S.
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VITAL STATISTICS.

AREA.—The area of Berwickshire, exclusive of the Burghs, is 291,732 acres. East District, 78,043 acres ; Middle District, 109,108 acres ; West District, 104,581 acres. The acreage of the Burghs is 803 ; so that the total acreage of the County is 292,535 acres, or 457.08 square miles.

POPULATION.—The population of the County, as estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1933, was 26,612.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS for Year 1933.

BURGHES AND LANDWARD AREA.

			Coldstream Burgh.	Duns Burgh.	Evenmouth Burgh.	Lauder Burgh.	Landward.
Population (Estimated)	...	...	1246	1844	2264	625	20,633
Total Births Registered (including Illegitimate)			14	30	43	2	238
Total Births Corrected (including Illegitimate)			16	24	43	5	269
Total Births Corrected Male	...		8	16	16	—	148
„ „ Female	...		8	8	27	5	121
„ „ Illegitimate			1	1	5	1	21
Marriages Registered	...	...	13	9	17	2	99
Deaths Registered	...	...	22	18	26	11	229
„ Corrected	...	...	22	20	34	13	271
„ „ Male	...	...	12	12	14	6	122
„ „ Female	...	...	10	8	20	7	149

ENTIRE COUNTY.

			Number registered in District.	Transfers.		Corrected number.			Rate per 1,000 of estimated Population (Both Sexes.)
				Out.	In.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	
Births (including illegitimate)			327	24	54	357	188	169	13.4
Births—Illegitimate	...	...	22	3	10	29	13	16	*8.1
Marriages	...	...	140	—	—	—	—	—	5.3
Deaths—All causes	...	...	306	7	61	360	166	194	†13.5
Tuberculosis (all forms)			—	—	—	17	7	10	0.64
„ (Respiratory System)	...		—	—	—	15	7	8	0.56
Principal Epidemic Diseases			—	—	—	20	7	13	0.75
Children aged under one year	...	...	—	—	—	21	13	8	†59

* Rate per 100 Births. † Rate per 1,000 Births.

‡ Rate adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution = 11.5.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The following table is a general summary of deaths registered in the County, corrected for transfers, showing ages at death :—

Causes of Death.		All Ages	Age Groups.											
			-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85+
TYPHOID FEVER	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(Including Paratyphoid)	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MEASLES	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCARLET FEVER	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WHOOPING-COUGH	M.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DIPHTHERIA	M.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INFLUENZA	M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
	F.	11	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	3	1	1	—
CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER EPIDEMIC DISEASES*	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TUBERCULOSIS OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	M.	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4	—	—	—
	F.	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER INFECTIOUS & PARASITIC DISEASES	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE	M.	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	2	—
	F.	28	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	11	6	1
DIABETES MELLITUS	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
OTHER GENERAL DISEASES; CHRONIC POISONINGS	M.	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
	F.	9	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	1	—
CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE, &c.	M.	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	10	3
	F.	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	15	8	4
OTHER DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
HEART DISEASE	M.	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	10	8	2
	F.	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	9	8	5
OTHER CIRCULATORY DISEASES	M.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
BRONCHITIS	M.	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	1
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)	M.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—
	F.	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—
OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
GASTRIC AND DUODENAL ULCER	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DIARRHOEA, &c. (all ages)	M.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
APPENDICITIS	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
CIRRHOsis OF LIVER	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
OTHER DISEASES OF LIVER, &c.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
OTHER DIGESTIVE DISEASES	M.	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
	F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1
ACUTE AND CHRONIC NEPHRITIS	M.	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
OTHER DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
PUERPERAL SEPSIS	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER PUERPERAL CAUSES	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISEASES OF SKIN & LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONGENITAL DEBILITY, PREMATURE BIRTH, MALFORMATIONS, &c.	M.	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward	M.	146	13	2	—	2	1	1	6	7	31	35	10	8
	F.	173	8	4	1	2	2	8	11	16	29	46	33	13

Causes of Death.			Age Groups.												
			All Ages	-1	1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85+
Brought forward			{ M. 146	13	2	—	2	1	1	6	7	31	35	40	8
			{ F. 173	8	4	1	2	2	8	11	16	29	46	33	13
OLD AGE		{ M. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
		{ F. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3
SUICIDE		{ M. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—
		{ F. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER VIOLENCE		{ M. 8	—	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
		{ F. 8	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
CAUSES ILL-DEFINED OR UNKNOWN.. ..		{ M. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—
		{ F. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
ALL CAUSES		{ M. 166	13	3	1	2	2	4	7	10	31	39	46	8	
		{ F. 194	8	4	2	2	4	9	12	17	32	49	39	16	
BOTH SEXES			360	21	7	3	4	6	13	19	27	63	88	85	24

*Including typhus fever, smallpox, dysentery, erysipelas, acute poliomyelitis, and lethargic encephalitis.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—Deaths under one year numbered 21, and are classified according to age-group and cause of death as follows :—

	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 1 year.	Total Cases.
Pneumonia, all forms ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other respiratory diseases	—	1	—	1	1	3
Debility	2	—	2	—	—	4
Premature birth	5	3	—	—	—	8
Other defined diseases ...	1	1	—	3	—	5
	8	5	3	4	1	21

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

(a) *Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.*

I reported fully on this question in my Report for the year 1931.

(b) *Action taken to deal with Defective or Uninhabitable Houses.*

During the year six houses were represented under Section 14 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, and 74 houses were represented under Section 16.

Four houses were built under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

Up to the end of 1933 the total number of houses built under the 1923 Act by private enterprise numbered 75; the total number of houses erected by the various Local Authorities under the 1924 Act numbered 80; while the total number of houses approved for grant purposes under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, was 828, of which 780 have been completed.

There is no question but that these new and reconstructed houses add very much to the housing amenities of the county, and are setting a new standard in house construction from the health point of view. The flatted houses at Upper Burnmouth are particularly noteworthy in this respect. The living room and kitchen are placed front and rear, but the door between of similar houses as previously erected at Chirnside has been converted into a double door, so that the whole house appears flooded with light. Not only is the mental horizon extended in a way not possible with the confined rooms, which until quite recently were the rule, but the freedom and freshness mean another nail in the tuberculosis incidence rate.

Up to the present the Council houses erected have mostly been with a view to accommodate young married people with children, but the birth returns, which fell from 607 to 342 in 1932, and 386 in the current year, mean that while those in the middle age of life are progressing steadily into old age, their ranks are not being filled from below, so that at no distant date the county will be faced with the problem of accommodating a much larger proportion of old persons than hitherto. These old people, as a rule, drift into small houses in centres of population such as Coldstream, Eyemouth, or

Chirnside, and as they generally have only the Old Age Pension to depend upon they are not able to afford much rent. The increasing number of reconstructed farm cottages which become vacant are of little use to these people, as they are too large, and the only small houses with a rent they can pay are, as a rule, unfit for habitation and difficult to work. One recent survey showed more than one third of the houses to be occupied by such people, and not one of the houses could be considered in any way as fit for habitation.

It would therefore seem advisable that in future housing schemes a certain proportion of one or two-roomed houses should be built for this class of tenant.

FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK.—ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS, ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS.

(a) During the year 10 samples of milk were sent to the Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians for examination. Of that number six were samples of certified milk (sent to check the bacterial count). Four samples were sent for biological examination, but on the guinea pigs being killed no evidence of tuberculosis was observed. Four other samples of certified milk were sent for checking the fat content.

(b) No milk is consigned from other areas to Berwickshire.

(c) I reported fully on these matters in my last report.

(d) I reported fully on these matters in my last report.

(e) No progress is being made in additional supplies of graded milk. There are only two producers of certified milk in the county, and practically all their product is sold outwith the county. Since my last report the Milk Marketing Board has commenced to function, but not sufficient time has elapsed to make any remark as to its influence or otherwise on the consumption of milk.

The results of an enquiry made in 1931 by the Scottish Department of Health into the average amount of liquid milk consumed in Scottish households revealed the fact that the figures obtained by the health visitors for Berwickshire as to the actual consumption of milk within the houses visited was the lowest of any Scottish County, viz., 0.36 pints per head per day. On this lowness of milk consumption I have commented before. It is compensated in some degree by the use of processed *milk, and particularly tinned milk, but not to a sufficient degree to ensure a sufficiency of calcium, phosphorus or iron in the diet of children. I have suggested elsewhere that to make up for this deficiency it would be a public health matter of the very highest importance to arrange for the distribution of milk to school children, provided it was not under Grade A., T.T.

* It is of interest to note that the milk supplied in various schools is dried milk, while very extensive use is made of tinned milk at home. Two grocers inform me they sell between 250 and 500 tins of milk monthly.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

The number of visits paid to children under five years of age by the three District Child Welfare Visitors and the two Health Visitors are as follows :—

Miss Tait	....	....	....	....	2171
Miss McIntosh	....	....	....	....	2191
Leitholm Nurse	....	....	....	....	823
Coldstream Nurse	....	....	....	....	327
Bunkle Nurse	....	....	....	....	327
					<hr/> 5839

PROVISION OF FOOD AND MILK.

During the year 32 families received food and milk ; 24 being resident in Eyemouth ; one in Coldstream ; two in the West District ; two in the Middle District ; and three in the East District.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT AND FACILITIES.

Eight children were examined by Dr. Sym, Oculist, who treated by ordering glasses or otherwise.

Eight children were examined by Mr. Lithgow, Aural Surgeon. They suffered from enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and in six cases Mr. Lithgow advised operation.

29 cases were sent to hospital in Edinburgh ; three cases being sent to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children ; two cases to the Royal Infirmary ; five cases to the Royal Maternity Hospital ; six cases to the City Fever Hospital ; six cases to the Elsie Inglis Hospital ; four cases to Fairmilchhead Hospital ; two cases to Pilton Hospital, and one case to Bruntsfield Hospital.

Of these 29 cases sent to hospital in Edinburgh, two children received treatment for hernia, both having been previously examined by Miss Herzfeld ; one for having swallowed a moth ball ; one for tonsil and adenoid operation ; one mother for abortion ; one for confinement ; one for placenta praevia ; one for ante natal treatment ; one for obstructed labour ; one for haemorrhage ; six for puerperal fever ; one for premature labour ; one for ante natal examination ; four for confinement ; one of whom was sent in previously for examination ; four children with leg deformities ; two for ophthalmia neonatorum ; one mother for tear in perineum, who had previously been examined by Miss Herzfeld.

One child was also sent for undescended testicle and on for a naevus on an eyelid.

Two children received treatment in Gordon for erythema and oxyuris vermicularis. Three other children were also admitted to Gordon Hospital after being discharged from Hospitals in Edinburgh.

NURSING.

The nursing grant of £540 was first allocated in 1931 as a grant of £450 to Nursing Associations and a special payment of £90 to three District Nursing Associations employing Queen's Nurses.

The district nursing associations employing these Queen's Nurses were paid this additional grant because the Public Health Committee decided that after 15th May, 1931, home visitational services under the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme when undertaken by district nurses should be entrusted only to those nurses whose names were on the Nursing Council, Midwives Board and the Register of Health Visitors. As these qualifications were the highest possible and meant much increased cost to the nursing associations concerned the £30 to each of these three district nursing associations was really given as a recognition of the additional expenses involved.

The £450 for general nursing services was to be divided amongst all nursing associations no matter what the qualification of the nurse, and the grant included the Berwickshire Nursing Association.

As the existence of these two special grants caused confusion they were slumped together in one grant and the following principles adopted in its distribution:—

(1) The areas covered by the district nursing associations must be approved as sufficient in area and population to warrant the appointment of a district nurse.

(2) In the case of district nursing associations, grants will be paid on condition that the district nurse gives any assistance required by the Medical Officer of Health in connection with any county scheme and that her books, etc., are open for inspection by the Medical Officer of Health or Nursing Superintendent.

(3) All district nurses must at least be on the Midwives' Register.

(4) Where a district nursing association employs a fully registered nurse with a Midwife's Certificate and with or without the Health Visitor's Certificate an additional grant may be given.

(5) District nursing grants will only be paid for the periods in which a nurse is actually employed.

(6) Flat rates will be given for telephone and car if one is provided. The flat rate of £10 for the telephone will only be paid if the telephone is installed.

(7) No nursing organisation in receipt of grant may charge double charges to the members of other nursing organisations.

(8) Payment of grant to the Berwickshire Nursing Association is made on the condition that their nurses are available for service in any part of the county and that no distinctions between areas remote from or near Duns are drawn in allocating nurses. The Berwickshire Nursing Association must further provide holiday or sickness *locums* for district nurses if required; must give the Medical Officer of Health the first call on any available nurse and its books must, as in the case of district nursing associations be open for inspection by the Medical Officer of Health or Nursing Superintendent.

(9) In the event of further district nursing associations being formed then the grant of £450 would require reallocation.

*Actual Allocation of Public Health Committee for Year 16th
November, 1933—15th November, 1934.*

		REVISED PAYMENTS			Additional Grant for Nurse's name being on Nursing Register (See paragraph 4)	Total
Present Payments		Telephone	Car	General		
£40	Coldstream	£10	—	£15	£30	£55
£70	Leitholm	10	15	15	30	70
£40	Chirnside	10	15	15	—	40
£10	Eyemouth	10	—	15	—	25
£40	Ayton	10	15	15	—	40
£40	Coldingham	10	15	15	—	40
£10	Cockburnspath	10	—	15	—	25
Nil	Duns	10	15	15	30	70
Nil	Norham, for					
	Ladykirk	—	—	15	—	15
£25	Greenlaw	10	—	15	—	25
Nil	St. Boswells					
	Nursing Asso- ciation (for Mertoun)	—	—	15	—	15
£105	B.N.A. (for the entire County)	—	—	—	—	120
						<hr/> £540

SCHOOL HEALTH SCHEME.

The number of schools under medical supervision was 51, with 3,947 children on the register, and an average attendance of 3,602.

73 visits to schools were paid for the purpose of systematic examination, and, in addition, 28 special visits.

The two whole time health visitors (who also undertake public health, tuberculosis and child welfare duties) paid 327 visits to schools, examined 748 children for cleanliness infectious or contagious diseases, paid 45 home visits in connection with these (practically all verminous, dirty or neglected children), while they paid 123 visits for other reasons, *i.e.*, in following up cases of reported defect or in connection with the escorting of children to hospital.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A. *Total number of children examined—*

The classes of children medically inspected in the year ending 31st December, 1933, were :—

- (1) All children just entered school ("entrants").
- (2) All children born on or between 1st August, 1924, and 31st July, 1925 ("intermediates").
- (3) All children born on or between 1st August, 1920, and 31st July, 1921 ("leavers").
- (4) All others whom the teachers wished seen ("non-routines" or "specials").

Numbers Inspected—

							Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	179	381
Intermediates		...	...	...	...	...	206	181	387
Leavers	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	182	402
Non-Routines		...	...	...	...	...	188	188	376
Total							816	730	1546

B. *Number of children notified to parents as suffering from defects—*

Boys	Girls	Total
169	188	357

C. *Details of defects intimated (defective teeth excluded)*—

						Boys	Girls	Total	received attention
Dirty or Verminous Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	6
Dirty or Verminous Head	...	...	...	...	...	11	30	41	41
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	9
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	1
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Eye Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	45	59	104	104
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	109	89	198	198
Bad Nutrition	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
						171	188	359	359

D. etc. *Results of Routine Examinations.*

AVERAGE HEIGHTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1911 AND 1933.

1911	{	Average Age	...	...	...	5 yrs. 6 ms.	8 yrs. 6 ms.	12 yrs. 6 ms.
		Average Height	{	Boys	...	42.33"	49.37"	56.05"
				Girls	...	41.99"	47.87"	56.29"
1933	{	Average Age	...	...	...	5 yrs. 4 ms.	8 yrs. 5 ms.	12 yrs. 5 ms.
		Average Height	{	Boys	...	42.89"	49.62"	57.10"
				Girls	...	43.09"	49.87"	58.16"

AVERAGE WEIGHTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1911 AND 1933.

1911	{	Average Age	...	...	...	5 yrs. 6 ms.	8 yrs. 6 ms.	12 yrs. 6 ms.
		Average Weight	{	Boys	...	42.20 lbs.	55.69 lbs.	78.15 lbs.
				Girls	...	40.79 lbs.	53.38 lbs.	78.75 lbs.
1933	{	Average Age	...	...	...	5 yrs. 4 ms.	8 yrs. 5 ms.	12 yrs. 5 ms.
		Average Weight	{	Boys	...	41.55 lbs.	56.36 lbs.	80.21 lbs.
				Girls	...	40.41 lbs.	54.95 lbs.	82.06 lbs.

The results of the Routine Examinations are as follows :—

Routine Examinations	...	...	...	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentages		Total
							Boys	Girls	
				628	542	1170	—	—	—
Clothing—									
Insufficient	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	.18	.68
In need of repair	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dirty	...	...	...	—	3	3	—	.55	.26
Footgear, unsatisfactory	...	...	...	—	4	4	—	.74	.34
Cleanliness of Head—									
Dirty	...	...	...	20	8	28	3.18	1.48	2.39
Nits	...	...	...	3	56	59	.48	10.33	5.04
Verminous	...	...	...	—	6	6	—	1.1	.51
Cleanliness of Body—									
Dirty	...	...	...	15	20	35	2.39	3.69	2.99
Verminous	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condition of Skin—									
<i>Head—</i> Ringworm									
Impetigo	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Favus	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Body—</i> Ringworm									
Impetigo	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nutrition—									
Above Average	...	...	...	1	4	5	.16	.74	.43
Average	...	...	...	573	480	1053	91.24	88.56	90.00
Below Average	...	...	...	53	56	109	8.44	10.33	9.31
Very Bad	...	...	...	1	2	3	.16	.37	.26
Teeth—									
Sound	...	...	...	312	234	546	49.68	43.17	46.67
One to four decayed	...	...	...	290	292	582	46.18	53.88	49.74
Five or more decayed	...	...	...	26	16	42	4.14	2.95	3.59
Oral Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nose—									
Catarrh	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obstruction	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mouth Breathers	...	...	...	6	4	10	.96	.74	.85
Throat—									
<i>Tonsils—</i> Slightly Enlarged									
Markedly Enlarged	...	...	...	161	152	313	25.64	28.04	26.75
<i>Adenoids—</i> Probably Present	...	...	...	16	13	29	2.55	2.40	2.48
Present	...	...	...	113	70	183	17.99	12.92	15.64
Other Diseases	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	...	...	...	22	18	40	3.50	3.32	3.42

				Boys	Girls	Total	Percentages		Total
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Lymphatic Glands—									
<i>Submarillary</i> —Palpably									
	Enlarged	...	...	3	1	4	.48	.18	.34
	Markedly Enlarged	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Suppurating	...	...	1	—	1	.16	—	.08
	Cicatrices	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cervical</i> —Palpably Enlarged									
	Markedly Enlarged	...	...	108	71	179	17.19	13.09	15.29
	Suppurating	...	...	1	1	2	.16	.18	.17
	Cicatrices	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cicatrices	...	...	3	1	4	.48	.18	.34
External Eye Diseases—									
	Blepharitis	...	...	6	7	13	.96	1.29	1.11
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	2	—	2	.32	—	.17
	Corneal Opacities	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Strabismus	...	...	5	4	9	.80	.74	.77
	Other Diseases	...	...	5	1	6	.80	.18	.51
Visual Acuity*—									
	Good Vision 6/6	...	...	369	303	672	86.62	83.47	85.17
	Fair Vision 6/9 and 6/12	...	...	51	46	97	11.97	12.67	12.29
	Bad Vision 6/18 or worse	...	...	6	14	20	1.41	3.86	2.54
Ears—									
	Otorrhoea	...	...	5	7	12	.8	1.29	1.03
	Wax	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Diseases	...	...	—	1	1	—	.18	.08
Hearing—									
	Slightly Deaf	...	...	7	4	11	1.11	.74	.94
	Markedly Deaf	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speech—									
	Defective Articulation	...	...	4	1	5	.64	.18	.43
	Stammering	...	...	3	1	4	.48	.18	.34
Mental Condition —									
	Dull or Backward	...	...	1	1	2	.16	.18	.17
	Mentally Defective	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation—									
	1. Organic Disease								
	Congenital	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2. Organic Disease,								
	Acquired	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3. Functional Disease	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4. Anaemia	...	...	82	88	170	13.06	16.24	14.53

*Children are classified according to their working vision "with better eye," and figures refer only to examination of 426 boy and 363 girl intermediates and leavers.

			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Lungs—								
Chronic Bronchitis			...	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Suspected			...	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous System—								
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—
Chorea	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis			...	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	1	10	11	1.16	1.83
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)—								
Glandular	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	—	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets—								
Slight	32	10	42	5.1	1.84
Marked	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities—								
Congenital	—	—	—	—	—
Acquired	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious or Contagious Diseases								
	3	—	3	.48	—
Other Diseases or Defects								
	22	16	38	3.50	2.95
Parents present								
	38	45	83	6.05	8.30

7.09

Conditions Noted in Non-Routines or Specials.

							Boys	Girls	Total		
Clothing Insufficient or Dirty							2	2	4		
Head Dirty or Verminous							—	4	4		
Body Dirty							2	1	3		
Impetigo							2	3	5		
Ringworm							—	—	—		
Neglected							—	—	—		
Nutrition Bad							8	7	15		
Teeth Defective							14	28	42		
Nose and Throat	Mouth Breathing					...	2	1	3		
	Enlarged Tonsils					...	124	109	233		
	Adenoids					...	140	120	260		
	Enlarged Glands					...	6	5	11		
Other Conditions					...	4	3	7			
External	{	Squint					...	—	—	—	
Eye Disease		Other Disease					...	1	1	2	
Eyesight, Defectivo							55	71	126		
Ear Disease							4	4	8		
Hearing Defective							3	2	5		
Speech Defective							3	2	5		
Mental	{	Backward or					6	8	14
Condition		possibly Defective									
Organic Disease of tho Heart							1	—	1		
Anaemia							5	4	9		
Nervous Affections							1	3	4		
Tuberculosis of Lungs							—	—	—		
Tuberculosis of Glands							—	—	—		
Deformities							2	2	4		
Other Defects							96	96	192		
Nil							9	4	13		
							490	480	970		
Children examined for above number						...	341	337	678		

Special Schools and Classes, including Open Air Schools.

No schools or classes exist in the county for physically defective, mentally defective, backward, blind and partially blind, or deaf and deaf mute children.

When children included in these categories require special education and care they must be sent to one of the specialised institutions elsewhere.

In 1933 one child was receiving education in Larbert Institution; one child in the school attached to the Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh; and a third in the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh.

Arrangements for Physical Education and Personal Hygiene of Children.

(a) *Physical Exercises.*—Class teachers are expected to undertake the physical training of their own classes and arrange a daily lesson of 20 minutes' duration. They are supervised by the two specialist physical training instructresses, who, in addition, undertake the entire physical training in the Berwickshire High School and the Higher Grade Department of Eyemouth School. In cases where primary school teachers are unable for any reason to carry out the physical training, the physical instructresses are also expected to undertake it.

(b) *Baths.*—There are no baths in any school.

(c) *Practical instruction in personal hygiene.*—No instruction in personal hygiene is arranged for.

Arrangements for Feeding of Children.

No official arrangements are in force for the feeding of school children, but various unofficial and voluntary efforts are made to supply school children with either soup or milk.

Four schools supply soup to the children during the winter months, the cost being met by voluntary gifts and a payment of approximately halfpenny a day from the children. One school supplies cocoa, while seven schools supply milk (not fresh milk but dried milk) at the same cost.

Arrangements for Medical Treatment.

Minor Ailments.—There are no clinics or centres in the county where minor ailments can be treated. In the case of Eyemouth, such a clinic would be an advantage.

When school children do require continuous treatment, which cannot be carried out in their own homes, the only available alternative is the County Hospital at Gordon, where this year four children were treated for a peculiarly intractable form of ringworm.

Defective Vision.—In 1933, 104 children were examined by Dr. Sym, the Council's Ophthalmic Surgeon, and spectacles or drug treatment prescribed as required.

Defective Teeth.—1,317 children were intimated to their parents as requiring dental attention. Out of 658 who accepted treatment, 655 were treated by the Dental Surgeon.

Operations.—35 children were taken to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, by the Health Visitors, on behalf of their parents, for removal of adenoids and tonsils where necessary.

Deformities.—Two children were operated on for deformities in the Princess Margaret Rose Hospital for Crippled Children, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh; and three children received treatment in the Home for Crippled Children, Lauder Road, Edinburgh.

With reference to the foregoing figures, I would draw attention to those relating to the heights and weights of the school children. The 1911 figures are also printed for purpose of comparison.

These height and weight statistics may be summarised as follows:—

The $5\frac{1}{2}$ -year-old boy of 1933 is .56'' taller but 0.65 lbs. lighter than his predecessor of a similar age in 1911.

The $8\frac{1}{2}$ -year-old boy of 1933 is 1.75'' taller and 0.67 lbs. heavier than in 1911; while the $12\frac{1}{2}$ -year-old boy of 1933 is 1.05'' taller and 2.06 lbs. heavier than in 1911.

In the case of the girls, the $5\frac{1}{2}$ -year-old girl of 1933 is no less than 3'' taller but 0.38 lbs. lighter than in 1911.

The $8\frac{1}{2}$ -year-old girl of 1933 is 2'' taller and 1.57 lbs. heavier than in 1911; while the $12\frac{1}{2}$ -year-old girl of 1933 is 1.87'' taller and no less than 3.31 lbs. heavier than her predecessor of 1911.

The comparison between the sexes is interesting. In 1911 a boy of $5\frac{1}{2}$ years was .34'' taller and 1.41 lbs. heavier than his sister; whereas in 1933 his weight superiority fell to 1.14 lbs. and in height he was 2'' shorter.

A boy of $8\frac{1}{2}$ years in 1911 was 1.5'' taller and 2.31 lbs. heavier than his sister of the same age. In 1933 he was only 1.41 lbs. heavier and 0.25'' shorter.

In the case of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ -year-old, a boy in 1911 was .24'' shorter and .6 lbs. lighter than his sister; while in 1933 he was no less than 1.06'' shorter and 1.85 lbs. lighter. Actually, if allowance were made for his heavier garments, he would probably be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. lighter.

In the case of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ -year-olds, it is curious that, while both sexes are taller than in 1911, both are lighter than in 1911. It is stated that height is relatively constant, while weight is relatively variable, so that height is consequently a more valuable test of deterioration or otherwise of physique, while weight is a better index of the immediate state of nutrition.

One would therefore seem justified in concluding that at every age there has been a marked improvement in physique since 1911, but that in the case of the children entering school, their state of nutrition is not quite up to the standard reached later in their school life.

What is most marked in the figures is the outstanding improvement in the physique of the girls, a fact which needs no statistics of any kind to demonstrate. Relatively, the improvement in the boys has not kept pace with that of the girls, and apparently only the fact that a boy continues to grow for some years after a girl at present keeps him from being permanently inferior to his sister.

Apparently fashion (in the extent of skin it now leaves uncovered during the summer months) has been responsible for the superiority of the girls.

The beneficial effects of light acting on the naked skin is no new discovery. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, employed light in this way as long ago as 700 B.C., but only quite recently, in the course of research on the causation of rickets, that disease in which children's bones don't harden as they ought to, has it been discovered that the action of light on the naked skin is essential if the calcium and phosphorus in children's food are to be transformed into sound bone and sound teeth. In virtue of that natural law, school girls have been able to utilise a higher proportion of these elements in bone and teeth formation than boys.

It must be somewhat disconcerting to many that their ideas of the protective nature of clothing are directly responsible for unnecessary physical inferiority.

The stress laid by the Board of Education in England in their revised Handbook of Physical Training issued this year on the desirability of children being freed from hampering garments in physical training, is particularly timely and if teachers in this county were to induce their boys to wear the garb depicted in that handbook, viz., sleeveless vests and shorts (vests or blouses and knickers for girls) for physical training during the summer months, a hitherto unrealised asset of health would, to that extent, be taken advantage of.

Connected with this is the question of food, as it is becoming increasingly recognised that improper feeding in childhood forms the foundation of many troubles then and in after life. It is not that the food is insufficient in quantity but that the range of processed foods now available and their ease of preparation for the table has led the housewife to rely too much on them, and too little on fresh foods, with the result that the dietaries chosen are generally deficient in bone and body-building elements and in the vitamins necessary for growth and vigour.

The Education Committee could level up that intake by providing a ration of fresh milk daily (several teachers already do so voluntarily). In the case of the great majority of children, the parents would pay for it. Where they could not, the cost of providing it would probably be less than the cost of sanatorium treatment. Domestic Science Teachers too could help in ensuring that their efforts to instil the art of cookery are not at the expense of instruction in "what to eat and why," while teachers with school gardens might foster a greater interest in salad vegetables, a particularly rich source of calcium, phosphorus and iron.

The reward would be a further advance in health and a further diminution in such diseases as tuberculosis and dental caries.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following table shows a summary of the cases of infectious diseases notified. The figures refer to the entire County :—

Typhoid or Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	—
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	—
Smallpox (suspected)	...	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	38
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	9
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	8
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	4
Cholera	...	...	...	...	—
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	—
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	45
Malaria	...	...	...	...	—
Pneumonia—					
Acute Primary	...	...	...	...	15
Influenzal	...	...	...	...	13
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	—
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	—
					139
Cases removed to Hospital	...	...	...	...	65

Cases treated in the Council's Hospital during the year were as follows :—

	In Hospital at midnight on 31st Dec., 1932.	Admitted during year 1933.	Cases treated during 1933.	Bed-patient days 1933.
Scarlet Fever	6	9	15	274
Diphtheria	2	6	8	152
Primary Pneumonia	—	2	2	129
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	1	1	7
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	3	24	27	1153
Non-Pulmonary	1	20	21	837
Other Diseases	1	13	14	1193
	13	75	88	3745

Note.—The day of admission and the day of discharge are counted as one day.

In addition to these bed-patient days, 263 bed-patient days were also paid for at the City Hospital, Edinburgh; 132 bed-patient days at Berwick-on-Tweed; 566 bed-patient days at Newstead, Melrose; two bed-patient days at Sanderson's Hospital, Galashiels. With the exception of the cases sent to the City Hospital, the other cases had to be sent outside the County, owing to reconstruction processes at the County Hospital.

Arrangements are in force for the repayment of the cost of diphtheria anti-toxin used by practitioners, but in practice immediate admission to Gordon Hospital is preferable. Diphtheria anti-toxin does not keep well for any length of time and no practitioner can be expected to keep a supply of anti-toxin on the off-chance of being refunded the cost of a single administration.

There are no arrangements for routine Schick or Dick testing or artificial immunisation in the case of scarlet fever or diphtheria.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The tuberculosis cases known to be resident in the County at the end of 1933 numbered 95, of which 36 were cases of pulmonary and 59 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

During the year 19 deaths from tuberculosis occurred, of which 15 were ascribed to pulmonary tuberculosis and four to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Out of the 45 cases of tuberculosis brought to my knowledge during 1933, 42 were notified by practitioners, and the three others were discovered after death, through the death registration system. Out of the 19 patients who died during 1933 from some form of tuberculosis, nine were notified after death or within two months of death. Of these who received treatment during the year two died; both of them in institutions.

In Gordon Hospital were treated 42 patients; in Hairmyres Colony three; and in East Fortune 31. Of these cases four received both institutional and domiciliary treatment. 34 patients were X-rayed in Edinburgh.

The Health Visitors paid 93 domiciliary visits, and escorted 13 patients to sanatoria and to the Victoria Dispensary, Edinburgh.

Altogether, during the year, 69 cases of tuberculosis received treatment.

Full particulars are given in the following tables.

I.—*Return of Cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year.*

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

		AGE GROUPS.									Number of cases notified during year in which diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed.		
		Under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.	Under 15.	15 and upwards.	
PULMONARY*													
Males	—	—	1	1	2	4	1	9	—	9	
Females	—	1	2	—	5	1	1	10	1	8	
NON-PULMONARY.													
Males	3	3	5	2	1	—	—	15	7	7	
Females	2	—	4	2	—	—	1	11	4	7	

*Where a case is notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis it is included under "Pulmonary" only.

II.—NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS SINCE 1922.

			Total Cases of Pulmonary tuberculosis notified during year.	Number Dying before or within six months of notification.	Number of Non-Pulmonary cases notified	Total cases notified.
1922	....	....	38	16	14	52
1923	....	....	29	9	32	61
1924	....	....	45	20	31	76
1925	....	....	35	19	42	77
1926	....	....	34	16	25	59
1927	....	....	24	15	16	40
1928	....	....	32	12	23	55
1929	....	....	23	7	23	46
1930	....	....	23	7	39	62
1931	....	....	17	6	21	38
1932	....	....	20	7	29	49
1933	....	....	19	11	26	45

III.—*Return showing the Number of Cases which Received Treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or other Institutions during the year.*

		NUMBER OF PATIENTS.					
		In Institutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.		In Institutions on December, 1933.
		1	2	3	4	5	6
PULMONARY.							
Adults	{ Males ...	5	14	13	2	—	3
	{ Females	3	9	7	3	—	2
Children	{ Males ...	1	2	4	—	—	1
	{ Females	2	3	4	—	—	1
NON-PULMONARY.							
Adults	{ Males ...	6	18	18	—	—	6
	{ Females	5	14	13	1	—	5
Children	{ Males ...	2	11	8	—	—	3
	{ Females	3	4	5	—	1	2
Total ...		<u>27</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>

Column 4 shows those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

Column 5 shows those who were in final residence under 28 days.

All patients of 15 years and upwards are classed as adults.

IV.—*Return of Number of Persons Resident in the Area at 31st December, 1933, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.*

		NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE-GROUPS.								
		Under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
PULMONARY.										
1. Sputum not present—										
Males	...	—	—	2	3	3	1	3	1	13
Females	...	—	—	3	1	—	3	3	1	11
2. Sputum present but not examined—										
Males	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found—										
Males	...	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	7
Females	...	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	5
4. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found—										
Males	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		1	—	5	5	6	7	10	2	36
NON-PULMONARY.										
1. Abdominal—										
Males	...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Females	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Spine—										
Males	...	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
Females	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine)—										
Males	...	—	1	1	3	—	1	2	—	8
Females	...	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4
4. Superficial glands—										
Males	...	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	8
Females	...	—	4	3	7	1	—	1	—	16
5. Lupus—										
Males	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Females	...	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	4
6. Other parts or organs—										
Males	...	—	1	—	—	3	2	1	—	7
Females	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total		4	12	8	14	7	7	6	1	59
Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Total		5	12	13	19	13	14	16	3	95

Persons suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis are included under "Pulmonary" only.

Persons suffering from multiple lesions are classified according to the site of the principal lesion. No case is included more than once in the return.

Patients are retained on the register in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis for at least five years, and in the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis for at least three years after complete freedom from symptoms and absence of signs of tuberculosis, except such as are compatible with a healed lesion or lesions.

Return of Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the Area during the year, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death, and between discharge from an institution and death.

	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis	8	7	—	4
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	1	1	—	1
Notified less than 1 month before death	3	—	—	1
„ from 1 to 3 months „ „	—	2	—	—
„ „ 3 „ 6 „ „ „	—	2	—	—
„ „ 6 „ 12 „ „ „	1	1	—	1
„ „ 1 „ 2 years „ „	3	1	—	1
„ over 2 years „ „	—	—	—	—
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution ...	—	—	—	—
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution ...	2	—	—	1

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease are provided by arrangement with the Corporation of Edinburgh. Patients, whether men, women, or children, are sent to the appropriate hospital, and, if necessary, their travelling expenses are paid.

In some cases the requirements can be served by weekly visits to the hospital, but, in an increasing proportion of the cases, satisfactory treatment can only be carried out in an Edinburgh institution.

The number of patients treated under the scheme was 23, but these figures give no indication of the total number of venereal cases in the county, as venereal disease is not notifiable.

Treatment is confidential; patients' names are not divulged, travelling expenses being paid on receipt of an attendance certificate from the clinic concerned, on which a serial letter and number are given instead of the name.

NEUROLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE.

No provision is made, or at the present moment contemplated, for dealing with mental disability in the pre-certification stages.

SICK POOR.

I outlined the general arrangements that had been made for the medical care and nursing of the sick poor in my report for the year 1932. On the whole the service is satisfactory, and it is becoming more co-ordinated with the Council's other schemes.

The following figures for the year 1933 give some indication of the numbers treated under the Scheme :—

	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
(a) Persons who received outdoor relief in the Council's area	129	73	22	224
(b) Poor Persons who received medical treatment under the Poor Law in—				
(1) the Council's institutions, including combination institutions in which the Council has a share	14	14	—	28
(2) other, including voluntary, institutions	—	—	—	—
Totals	143	87	22	252

Persons who in virtue of Section 14 (4) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, received domiciliary or institutional treatment otherwise than under the Poor Law are not included in these figures.

HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Patients treated under the Council's various schemes for the year 1933, are as follows :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :—

Bruntsfield Hospital, Edinburgh	....	....	1
Gordon Hospital	....	....	5
Elsie Inglis Hospital, Edinburgh	....	....	6
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh	....	....	3
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	....	....	2
Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh	....	....	5
City Fever Hospital, Edinburgh	....	....	6
Hospital for Crippled Children, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh	....	....	4
Pilton Hospital	....	....	2
			— 34

TUBERCULOSIS :—

Southfield Sanatorium Colony, Liberton	....	....	3
Gordon Hospital	....	....	42
Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh	....	....	1
Hairmyres Colony, East Kilbride	....	....	3
East Fortune Sanatorium	....	....	31
Coldstream Cottage Hospital	....	....	5
Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	....	....	3
City Hospital, Edinburgh	....	....	3
Home for Crippled Children, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh	....	....	2
			— 94

INFECTIOUS DISEASE :—

Gordon Hospital	....	....	21
City Fever Hospital, Edinburgh	....	....	7
Berwick Infirmary	....	....	4
Newstead Hospital, Melrose	....	....	14
Sanderson Hospital, Galashiels	....	....	1
			— 47

EDUCATION :—

Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh	....	....	36
Gordon Hospital	....	....	4
Home for Crippled Children, Lauder Road, Edinburgh	....	....	3
Hospital for Crippled Children, Fairmilehead, Edinburgh	....	....	2
Larbert Institution	....	....	1
Deaf and Dumb Institution	....	....	1
			— 47

VENEREAL DISEASE :—

Patients receiving treatment in various hospitals in Edinburgh	26
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The principal event of the year was the opening for use of the new Blocks at the County Hospital at Gordon.

The original accommodation for infectious disease at the hospital consisted of three Spiersesque blocks, which nominally accommodated 18 patients, and an iron hut, which was nominally capable of accommodating 9, making 27 in all.

During 1933 two new blocks on the cubicle system were built. The block earmarked for infectious disease has six cubicles, or small wards, which are capable of holding a minimum of two patients each, so that this block can accommodate a minimum of twelve patients. The general cubicle block has six two-bed cubicles and two one-bed cubicles, or accommodation for 14 patients.

The minimum accommodation in the reconstructed hospital is therefore :—

Original infectious disease blocks (3 in number)	18 beds
New infectious disease block 	12 beds
New general block 	14 beds
<hr/>	
Total 	44 beds

This number of 44 beds, however, is a minimum, and the number of patients accommodated could be considerably expanded in times of stress.

The following gives particulars of the work of the hospital for the year :—

1.—Total number of admissions 	75
2.—Total number of patients discharged 	65
3.—Total number of deaths 	4
4.—Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above (Total patient days divided by the sum of the deaths and discharges) 	54.3
5.—Number of beds occupied :—	
(a) Average during the year 	10.3
(b) Highest, 16, on 6th April, 1933.	
(c) Lowest, 7, on 1st January, 1933.	

Treatment facilities were very considerably interfered with during the year owing to building operations, and, as a matter of fact, more infectious cases had to be sent to hospitals outwith the county than could be retained in the hospital itself.

The new general block, with its 8 cubicles and minimum accommodation for 14 patients, raised the question as to whether more use might not be made of Gordon for the treatment of tuberculosis cases.

In March the Chairman of the Joint Sanatorium Board for East Fortune had written regarding the difficulty they had experienced in meeting the needs of the combined counties for the accommodation of male and female adult patients, and asking Medical Officers of Health to scrutinise carefully the question of sending for admission cases of advanced disease whose treatment was unlikely to be productive of any good results, and particularly including hopeless advanced cases of bone and joint disease.

As a large proportion of our cases are advanced cases I suggested in a memorandum submitted in June that the Council might part with six beds to another county in the Combination whose population had increased and which was requiring more beds. With our increase in local bed accommodation, with a reduction in our annual birth rate from 607 in 1921 to 342 in 1932, and the undoubted rise in the standard of health of the younger generation, I felt that in such a reduction in our holding of beds no risk was being run.

I also suggested that a further financial saving could be effected by terminating, if that were possible, the present arrangement for a joint smallpox hospital with part of Roxburgh, and treating any case that may arise either in Berwickshire or that part of Roxburgh in one of the old blocks of the hospital. This suggestion is at present in the hands of the County Clerk. The former was negatived.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

The usual inspections were made of the workshops and workplaces in the County, and the tabular statement of proceedings under the 1901 Act was completed and sent to the Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

REPORT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1933.

WATER SUPPLY.

Special Water Supply Districts are as follows:—**East District** : Ayton, Burnmouth, Chirnside, Coldingham, Grants-house and St. Abbs ; **Middle District** : Langton and Greenlaw ; **West District** : Earlston, Gordon, Oxtun, Redpath and Westruther.

Ayton.—It has now been decided to endeavour to acquire the lands adjoining the Heughhead Springs. If full control was obtained the fountainhead could be placed at a higher point and thereby avoid the necessity for pumping. Negotiations are meantime proceeding.

The supply from Ayton Coeklaw has been considerably reduced owing to the Ayton Castle supply having been extended to several farms.

Burnmouth.—The Burnmouth supply was interrupted on one occasion. The Committee have not full control of the water and they are now proposing to provide an additional storage tank with direct connection to the distributing mains.

Chirnside.—At Chirnside an increasing number of houses have full sanitary appliances and with the prospect of additional Council houses, the present supply is rapidly approaching the point when it will not be sufficient for the needs of the district.

Investigations have been made into all the possible sources for augmentation and the scheme likely to be adopted is to draw from the Billie Burn which meantime supplies the power for the wheel pump. This water is very pure during the summer months, the main source at that period being from springs. Nevertheless it will be necessary to provide chlorinating, etc., plant as all the stream water must be carefully treated.

Coldingham.—The Coldingham district required careful inspection for leakages. A few houses still experienced shortage during the maximum draw off period.

The fountainhead is to be improved and a new pipe line laid to the centre of the village.

St. Abbs.—The storage tanks in connection with the St. Abbs supply were overhauled and new control valves provided.

This supply was short on several occasions. It is possible that additional springs may be made available.

Grantshouse.—A breakdown in the Ram occurred in connection with the Grantshouse supply, but replacements were immediately obtained.

There is a fortunate arrangement whereby the supply can be bye-passed and made available to the greater part of the village, consequently only a few of the higher situated houses were affected.

Cockburnspath.—Cockburnspath and the Cove villages experienced a very severe shortage. A special water supply district is being formed and the possible sources of augmentation are under consideration.

It appears that the costs of any scheme will be very high, in fact, almost prohibitive, unless a substantial grant can be obtained.

Greenlaw and Langton.—Shortages of a minor nature were experienced at Greenlaw and also at Langton.

Any possible improvement to the Greenlaw supply would be costly, but it may be necessary to augment the Langton supply without seriously increasing the water rate.

Longformacus.—The village of Longformacus is indifferently supplied and the formation of a Special Water Supply District is meantime engaging attention.

Leitholm and Swinton.—Leitholm and Swinton villages are supplied from wells, and in each place there is a general desire for a fuller supply. Gravitation supplies may be ruled out owing to the distance from the Lammermuirs. Pumping schemes in each village would be exceedingly costly.

Lennel Newtown.—The position at Lennel Newtown is unchanged as no supply at a reasonable cost can be found.

Notice has been served in respect of water supply to Paitshill Farm. Tradesmen have been over the ground and have put forward schemes, but, so far, nothing definite has been decided on.

The supplies to many farms throughout the County are rather precarious, and under existing conditions the provision of a full sanitary service is impossible.

Sinks and a laid on water supply have been provided to the Mungoswalls Cottages.

The position at Nisbethill was extremely unsatisfactory, as the shortage continued over an extended period and water had to be carried from a well 700 yards distant.

Earlston.—No complaints were made in respect of Earlston Supply. Leakages were carefully attended to and, except for short periods at a few of the Thornfield houses, no shortage was experienced.

Gordon.—There was an unprecedented shortage in Gordon. The springs at Hexpath fell to a very low level, and with the extra draw off occasioned by building operations at the Hospital, it was found necessary to shut off the water during the night for many weeks.

A scheme for augmentation is meantime under consideration.

Hume.—A very serious shortage was experienced at several of the new Holdings in Hume Parish.

These holdings are at a level which renders a gravitation supply very unstable. I understand that the possibility of a deep bore supply is under consideration.

The supplies in Oxton, Redpath and Westruther still appear to be sufficient.

The supplies to Cleekhimin and Pyatshaw Schools are from pump wells. Investigations were made with a view to finding additional sources, but without result.

The well supply at Cleekhimin is to be improved and an automatic pumping arrangement is to be installed at Pyatshaw.

The supply to Legerwood School also failed. I understand that a considerable leakage developed in the pipes leading from the springs to the storage tank and it is possible that this was the main reason for the shortage.

There is now an ample supply to Legerwood cottages and as the pipes cross each other a connection could readily be made. An endeavour should be made to obtain authority for such a connection so that the Legerwood water would be available in the event of a future shortage.

DRAINAGE.

Special Drainage Districts in the County are:—**East District**: Ayton, Chirnside, Coldingham and St. Abbs; **Middle District**: Langton; **West District**: Earlstoun, Gordon and Oxton.

Little or no difficulties have been experienced within the Special Districts throughout the year. There are still several areas without a proper system of sewerage, but this problem is being tackled by degrees.

In Greenlaw, the sewer at the east end of the town was extended and connected up to the Church Street drain. There was also an extension on the south side of the street and drainage facilities are now available for all houses east of Duns Road. The north west part of High Street and the greater portion of the Wester Row have no sewer facilities.

There is a proposal to form a Special Drainage District for the village of Swinton. At present this village is most inadequately sewered. There are only four properties which have full sanitary conveniences and these lead to cesspools.

Conditions are at times rather objectionable as the waste waters from many of the other houses discharge into open runners passing along the roadway.

It may therefore be realised that the formation of a drainage district for this village is desirable. It would, of course, follow that should such a scheme be approved, a Special Water Supply District would also be necessary.

At Leitholm conditions are of a similar nature. There is also a proposal here to form a Special District and this matter is having attention.

Reference was made in my Report of last year to a complaint of smells in the gully below Upper Burnmouth, and to the fact that the present sewer outlet discharged in the open. A Special Drainage District has now been formed and tenders for the laying of sewers and other necessary works invited. These works will no doubt be proceeded with shortly.

Complaint was received during the summer regarding smells emanating from the burn which flows across the beach at Coldingham. From investigations made it was ascertained that overflows from at least three cesspools discharged into the burn. At the time the complaint was received the flow of water was practically at its minimum and undoubtedly a nuisance existed.

The owners responsible were communicated with and immediate steps taken to abate the nuisance.

In view of the fact that the sands are increasingly popular during the summer season, intimation has been made that it may be necessary to require the provision of an outfall carried out to sea.

A Special Drainage District has been formed for the village of Cockburnspath. The preparation of this scheme meantime is in the hands of engineers.

No improvements can be reported on conditions at Westruther. Several minor schemes have been put forward, but none have materialised.

Conditions at Longformacus are to be investigated.

CLEANSING.

Special Cleansing Districts in the County are:—**East District** : Coldingham, St. Abbs, Ayton and Chirside ; **Middle District** : Greenlaw, Langton and Leitholm ; **West District** : Earlston and Oxtoun.

The question of cleansing and the removal of domestic refuse from villages has for some time entailed much work and consideration. Meantime only nine villages are scavenged and in eight of these regular removal of domestic refuse is carried out on stated days each week.

The principal difficulty associated with village scavenging is the securing of a site for the disposal of refuse. While in many cases places appear suitable, owners for various reasons object to dumping on their property. In several instances, however, the most diligent search fails to disclose any place within a reasonable distance which could be described as sufficiently secluded or otherwise suitable for the purpose. In selecting sites it has been a constant endeavour to interfere as little as possible with amenities.

In Greenlaw a regular system of removal has not been instituted. This omission should be remedied.

Considerable carelessness is still evident in the control of dumps. Sufficient care is not given to the manner in which it should be laid down and cans and other bulky articles are not properly consolidated or filled up before being covered. Then again, the face and sides are at times not properly dressed down. Such untidy methods undoubtedly tend to provide harbour for rats.

At two places, it was found necessary to gas the dumps.

At Coldingham and St. Abbs, a collection twice weekly is now being instituted. In Coldingham there was previously no weekly collection; household or other refuse was deposited in ashpits which were cleaned out four times in the year or oftener if requested.

The new system will undoubtedly improve conditions considerably in the village and have the effect of minimising to a great extent the promiscuous disposal of refuse at the side of streams, etc.

A Special Cleansing District is being formed for the village of Cockburnspath. A dump has been procured north of the village and no doubt cleansing operations will be commenced during the ensuing financial year.

It is evident that an extension will be necessary for the refuse dump at Ayton. The present enclosure is quite filled up and it is not advisable that the surface level should be heightened further.

Other Special Districts are satisfactorily managed.

Reference was made in my Report of last year to the lack of organised cleansing facilities for the villages of Gordon and Reston. Grants house and Swinton may be added to the list.

Gordon has an excellent area for dumping but there is an evidence of want of control.

If a proper site could be obtained for Grantshouse, the formation of a Cleansing District would meantime be necessary.

NUISANCES AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Thirty-four complaints were received during the year and 38 intimations were made under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. In all instances nuisances have been abated.

In five instances choked drains were cleared; in one instance insanitary ditch cleaned out; in two instances accumulation of manure and slaughterhouse garbage removed; in ten instances defective drainage put in order; in one instance overcrowding abated; in five instances cesspools cleaned out; in one instance animals removed from premises in too close proximity to dwellings, and in six instances defective water closets repaired. In two instances investigations were made regarding offensive smells emanating from sewers, and in one instance an insanitary stable was dealt with.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Seventy-four intimations were made under the Housing Acts in respect of houses without proper sanitary accommodation or in a state of general disrepair. Effect has been given to the terms of those intimations in 42 instances, the remainder being either in the course of remedying or in the hands of the tradesmen.

Reference may be made to the most unsatisfactory conditions existing at Chirnside Mill houses and also Cumledge Mill houses.

At Chirnside there are in all 56 houses. The accommodation is principally room and kitchen with small apartment which is used as scullery and pantry. There is one dry closet for two families and water is drawn from outside taps.

The water supply has to be pumped but there appears to be ample supply at the source to meet the introduction of inside appliances.

Structurally these houses are in fair condition and there appears to be no unsurmountable difficulties to prevent the introduction of sink and water closet accommodation. It will necessitate structural alterations to several of the houses while in others the addition of small out buildings to accommodate these appliances.

At Cumledge Mill conditions are somewhat similar.

There are 47 houses in all, and again the accommodation is principally room and kitchen with small apartment used as scullery and pantry.

There is, however, one w.c. for each block of houses.

There is a difficulty in providing accommodation for additional water closets owing to the presence of outside stairs at the back of each block.

This matter will have to be carefully considered before any definite action is taken.

HOUSING.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) SCOTLAND ACT, 1930.

The work of improvements to rural cottages under the above Act has now been finally completed, and no further grants are to be given.

During the year Certificate B was issued in eight instances, these covering 37 houses.

In respect of these houses, all had scullery and pantry accommodation provided, also sinks, water closets and wash boilers, lighting improved, dampness removed where found evident, and new systems of drainage provided.

Since the inception of the scheme of assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, application was made for grant purposes by the owners of 878 farm or other rural cottages. Of that number Certificate A was issued in 828 instances, and Certificate B in 780.

HOUSING, ETC., ACT, 1923-30.

Under the Housing, Etc., Act, 1923, and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, six houses were completed during the year, and Certificate B issued in each case.

One house was erected at Coldstream, one at Buskinbrae, Coldingham, and four at Legerwood Farm, Earlston.

The total number of houses built under the various grants in our schemes is 75. The final statement is as follows:

Under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919—4.

Under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1923—71.

HOUSES BUILT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE BUT WITHOUT STATE ASSISTANCE.

Houses built throughout the County by private enterprise without State assistance are as follows:—Lander, Allanbank Lodge—one house of three apartments; Earlston—one house of three apartments; Grantshouse—one house of three apartments; Grantshouse, Deanfoot—one house of five apartments; Gordon—one house of three apartments; Burnmouth—one house of six apartments.

HOUSING ACT, 1924.

During the year the Local Authority built 40 houses,
viz. :—

Oxton	....	....	....	4 houses.
Earlston	....	....	....	4 "
Gordon	....	....	....	4 "
Cockburnspath	....	....	....	4 "
Grantshouse	....	....	....	6 "
Reston	....	....	....	8 "
Coldingham	....	....	....	8 "
St. Abbs	....	....	....	2 "
				—
				40 "

All the houses under the 1924 Act have been completed and as soon as the final costs have been ascertained, an adjustment will be made in rentals. A considerable reduction is anticipated.

The situation of the houses ; names of tenants ; number of inmates and rentals are given in an Appendix.

APPENDIX.

PARTICULARS OF COUNCIL OWNED HOUSES.

Built under the 1924 Act (not subject to special conditions).

	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Occupier.</i>	<i>No. of Occupants.</i>	<i>Rooms.</i>	<i>Rent.</i>
1.	Near Clockmill	John McTaggart	... 4	4	£15
2.	" "	Robert Pringle	... 6	4	£15
3.	Chirnside ...	James Paterson	... 4	4	£15
4.	Lauder ...	James Redpath	... 3	4	£14
5.	" ...	John Fairbairn	... 4	4	£14

Built under the 1924 Act (subject to special conditions).

1.	Ayton	...	James Martin	... 4	4	£16 10s.
2.	"	...	Peter Craig	... 3	4	£16 10s.
3.	Burnmouth	...	George Scott	... 2	4	£16 10s.
4.	"	...	Adam Martin	... 5	4	£16 10s.
5.	St. Abbs	...	Peter Wilson	... 8	4	£16 10s.
6.	"	...	Peter Hood	... 5	4	£16 10s.
7.	"	...	David Dougal	... 2	3	£13
8.	"	...	Mrs. Georgina Wilson	... 1	3	£13
9.	"	...	Hugh Wilson	... 2	3	£13
10.	"	...	Jacob Nisbet	... 3	3	£13
11.	Chirnside	...	George Anderson	... 5	4	£16 10s.
12.	"	...	Robert Robson	... 6	4	£16 10s.
13.	"	...	Alex. Dickson	... 8	3	£13
14.	"	...	Alex. Robertson	... 4	3	£13
15.	"	...	Peter Miller	... 5	3	£13
16.	"	...	Duncan Dewar	... 5	3	£13
17.	"	...	William Gray	... 5	3	£13
18.	"	...	David Hogg	... 2	3	£13
19.	"	...	Robert Duff	... 5	3	£13
20.	"	...	Andrew Aitkenhead	... 4	3	£13
21.	"	...	George Gibb	... 4	3	£13

			<i>No. of</i>		<i>Rooms.</i>	<i>Rent.</i>
<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Occupier.</i>		<i>Occupants.</i>			
22.	"	...	James Johnston	...	3	£13
23.	"	...	Alex. Johnston	...	2	£13
24.	"	...	Mrs. Agnes Spence	...	5	£13
25.	"	...	Robert Borthwick	...	3	£13
26.	"	...	Matthew Simpson	...	5	£13
27.	"	...	John Fyffe	...	4	£13
28.	"	...	Duncan Murchie	...	3	£13
29.	"	...	Mrs. Helen Brown	...	4	£13
30.	"	...	James Wileox	...	2	£13
31.	"	...	Archibald Robertson	...	10	£13
32.	"	...	Robert Darrie	...	8	£13
33.	Greenlaw	...	William Coreoran	...	5	£14
34.	"	...	William Johnston	...	4	£14
35.	"	...	Ralph Renton	...	4	£14
36.	"	...	Laurence Renton	...	3	£14
37.	Cockburnspath	...	Thomas Paterson	...	2	£12
38.	"	...	James Fairley	...	5	£12
39.	"	...	Miss Alice Aitchison	...	4	£12
40.	"	...	Herbert Laing	...	3	£12
41.	"	...	David Bolton	...	4	£12
42.	"	...	Andrew Dodds	...	5	£12
43.	"	...	Mrs. Sophia Mitchell	...	4	£12
44.	"	...	Harvey Hood	...	2	£12
45.	Coldingham	...	Peter Wilson	...	3	£13
46.	"	...	Mrs. Mary Frizzel	...	2	£13
47.	"	...	Thomas Wood	...	2	£13
48.	"	...	Charles Crowe	...	5	£13
49.	"	...	George Cossar	...	3	£13
50.	"	...	Peter Robertson	...	3	£13
51.	"	...	John Holywell	...	4	£13
52.	"	...	Joseph Wood	...	3	£13
53.	Grantshouse	...	Henry Jackson	...	7	£12
54.	"	...	Robert Kinghorn	...	3	£12
55.	"	...	William Turner	...	8	£12
56.	"	...	Thomas Ponton	...	3	£12
57.	"	...	George Wightman	...	2	£12
58.	"	...	Thomas Thorburn	...	4	£12
59.	Reston	...	James Patterson	...	3	£13
60.	"	...	John Bain	...	4	£13
61.	"	...	John Young	...	3	£13
62.	"	...	George Gillies	...	5	£13
63.	"	...	Andrew Fiddes	...	4	£13
64.	"	...	Alex. Martin	...	5	£13
65.	"	...	Joseph Anderson	...	5	£13
66.	"	...	Alex. Anderson	...	5	£13
67.	St. Abbs	...	Peter Craig	...	3	£14
68.	"	...	James Wilson	...	3	£14
69.	Earlston	...	Adam Mather	...	5	£13
70.	"	...	John Cockburn	...	5	£13
71.	"	...	Andrew Scott	...	5	£13
72.	"	...	Robert Lomtain	...	3	£13
73.	Gordon	...	Thomas Begbie	...	8	£13
74.	"	...	John Doig	...	5	£13
75.	"	...	William Mack	...	3	£13
76.	"	...	George Wood	...	3	£13
77.	Oxton	...	John Shennan	...	5	£13
78.	"	...	Alex. Douglas	...	2	£13
79.	"	...	George Hinchliffe	...	5	£13
80.	"	...	John Campbell	...	2	£13

HOUSES UNDER THE 1930 ACT.

Four houses at Greenlaw are ready for occupation and 12 houses at Upper Burnmouth will be ready early in July.

It has been decided to build 28 houses in the Cowdrait area and, in addition, 48 on various sites throughout the County where water and drainage facilities can be made available.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1928.

The inspection of farm and other cottages is still in progress.

During the year the number of houses inspected was 320, and of that number 74 were considered to be in such a condition as to be unfit for habitation. These were represented to the Local Authority.

With regard to the 74 houses represented, three have been demolished and new houses are being built to replace them. In respect of the remainder, undertakings have been given that these will not be relet when vacated until put into habitable condition.

Meantime 13 houses have been vacated and works of reconstruction are in progress on seven of these.

In addition improvements are being effected on nine other houses.

Since the discontinuance of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, the position with regard to housing of farm workers may be summarised as follows :—

1.	Total number of houses dealt with	....	....	590
2.	Number of houses completed satisfactorily	....	....	106
3.	Number of houses on which work is in progress or for which improvements have been arranged.	....	....	203
4.	Number of houses in respect of which action is pending or continued	....	....	263
5.	Number of houses for which notices have been served	....	....	18

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no registered lodging houses in the County.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are two public slaughterhouses, viz., one in Coldstream Burgh, and one in Duns Burgh.

Private slaughterhouses are licensed at Ayton, Eyecliffe, Eyemouth (2), Greenlaw, Chirnside (2), Cockburnspath, Swinton (2), Lauder (2), Gordon, and Earlston.

Periodical inspections were made as time permitted and in several instances attention had to be directed to minor contraventions of the regulations.

There are in all 18 slaughtermen licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS.

Following routine inspection of slaughterhouses, regard is also given to inspection of carcases and their organs and any unsoundness is reported to the Veterinary Inspector of the district.

During the year no unsound carcases or organs came under our notice.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of workshops and factories on the Register is 166, classified as follows :—

Tailors ....	....	....	21	Foundry ....	....	1
Blacksmiths ....	....	....	38	Woollen Mills ....	....	2
Bakers ....	....	....	22	Paper Mills ....	....	2
Shoemakers ....	....	....	8	Saddlers ....	....	4
Joiners ....	....	....	21	Motor Engineers ....	....	9
Painters ....	....	....	9	Plumbers ....	....	7
Hairdressers ....	....	....	4	Gas Works ....	....	3
Watchmakers ....	....	....	3	Mill-wrights ....	....	2
Fisheurers ....	....	....	2	Corn Mills ....	....	5
Sawmills ....	....	....	3			

These premises are generally found in a satisfactory condition.

Attention had to be directed, however, to the lack of suitable sanitary conveniences at three premises.

The bakehouses were all linewashed within the statutory periods.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.

Intimation was made only in two instances with regard to seasonal workers being employed at farms.

The number of workers employed in these cases was 35.

At both farms the accommodation provided was quite satisfactory.

SCHOOLS.

Considerable time was expended during the year reviewing sanitary and other conditions at Schools.

There are still a number of Schools without proper sanitary accommodation, principally due to the inadequacy of water.

An endeavour is still being made to deplete this number.

During the year no actual works of improvements were commenced.

The improvements proposed at Pyatshaw and Cleekhimin Schools will no doubt be well in hand during the ensuing year.

Other Schools at which improvements are under consideration are Sinclairshill and Eeclaw.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

No insanitary conditions came under our notice.

The extensions of burial grounds at Abbey St. Bathans, Channelkirk, Swinton and Nenthorn have now been completed.

DAIRIES.

The registered dairies in the County number 129. Of these, one is in Eyemouth Burgh, two in Coldstream Burgh, and five in Lauder Burgh.

The number of cows at the last inspection was 828.

Routine inspection was carried out during the year and in 14 instances attention had to be directed to neglect of grooming. In 12 instances lime washing had not been carried out within the statutory periods.

The general standard of cleanliness and methods of handling milk have within recent years improved considerably.

Structural alterations were carried out in six instances.

There are, however, still a small percentage of byres not strictly in conformity with up-to-date requirements, but this number is gradually being reduced.

The number of "Unregistered" dairies in the County is considerable and as time permitted several of these premises were also inspected.

The general standard of structure, cleanliness, etc., of these premises is undoubtedly rather low, but no doubt frequent visits of inspection would tend to improve conditions.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION.

During the year the number of samples procured for chemical analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act was 24.

These consisted of 13 statutory samples and 11 informal samples.

In respect of the statutory samples, the County Analyst returned one as not in conformity with legal requirements.

As regards this sample the Analyst's certificate showed that the milk contained at least 4 per cent. of added water.

There were only two cows in milk in this byre at the time the sample was taken, and at the request of the dairyman further samples were procured from each cow as milked. The result of the analysis was as follows :—

No. 1 *Sample* :—Res., 11.28% ; Fat, 3.10% ; S.N.F., 8.18% ; Ash, 0.68% . Contains at least 3% of added water.

No. 2 *Sample* :—Res., 10.31% ; Fat, 2.09% ; S.N.F., 8.22% ; Ash, 0.68% . Deficient in fat to at least 30% and contains at least 3% of added water.

From a consideration of these results it was evident that the quality of milk yielded by these cows was of a very low standard.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER SCOTLAND, 1930.

There are two dairy farms in the County producing graded milks.

Five samples were taken, one of Grade A milk and four of certified milk.

With regard to the samples of certified milk, two were returned by the Analyst as being deficient in fat to the extent of 12% and 2%.

Both were procured from the same premises.

Other articles of food taken were mince and sausages. These were returned as genuine.

REPORTS BY THE VETERINARY INSPECTORS.

Under Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.

THE EAST DISTRICT OF BERWICKSHIRE, exclusive of the Parishes of Abbey St. Bathans, Bunkle, Chirnside, and Hutton.

1. CONDITION AND CLEANLINESS OF CATTLE.

The cows were nearly all in good or fair milking condition and 70% or thereby were clean, and the sheds, methods of milking, etc., were quite satisfactory—about 25% were fairly clean, the remainder being ungroomed and the udders, teats and hands uneleansed. In some premises grooming was perfunctorily performed, and the sheds were cleaned out just before or even during milking hours. Nevertheless, I have observed steady improvement in the production of clean milk of good quality and increased willingness on the part of dairymen to adopt better methods.

(a) *Nature of Fodder and Diet as affecting quality of Milk.*

During the winter months most cows were on a diet of hay and/or oat straw, turnips, bruised oats, flaked maize, cake (various) and bran—with bean or molassine meal, dried grains, sugar beet pulp, etc., as additions or substitutes. During the dry summer, more concentrates, especially oats, were used. For heavy milking cows, the value of a mixture of concentrates in quantity proportionate to the milk yield, size and condition, with good hay and little or no straw is becoming more generally recognised.

(b) *Number of Diseased Cows found—specify diseases.*

These numbered 47 (excluding tuberculosis). The diseases are given below in tabular form.

	Registered.	Non-Registered.	Total.
Mastitis	6	3	9
Retained placenta	9	5	14
Indurated udder	4	4	8
Milk fever and sequelæ	7	4	11
Febrile conditions	2	3	5
	28	19	47

(c) *Disposal of Milk from Diseased Cows.*

Milk from diseased or suspected cows was mixed with disinfectant and discarded; or fed, boiled, when necessary, to

ealves, pigs or poultry according to the nature and severity of the disease. Diseased cows were milked last and isolated whenever possible.

2. INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

The usual number of inspections were carried out in the above landward area, namely, three to registered and two to exempted premises, additional visits being made, as required, in order to keep suspected or diseased animals under observation. The figures for both categories (registered and non-registered) are shown in the following statement:—

	No. of Pre- mises.	Av. No. of Cows.	No. of Cows in- spected.	Cows in Milk.	Av. daily production of milk in gallons.		No. of other Cattle.
					Local.	County.	
(a) Registered	65	351	351	277	381	199	578
(b) Exempted	128	272	272	187	322	nil.	4000

Anent average daily production of milk, the “local” column includes milk sold within the County or consumed on the premises; the “extra County” column refers to milk sold without the County.

3. BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

The advantages of a tubercle free milk supply to producer and consumer alike have been consistently pointed out, and several herds and individual cows have been tested privately. But the lack of accommodation for the isolation of reactors, the small number of cows in registered premises (mostly small holdings), and the cost of production of the higher grades of milk are serious deterrents.

(a) *Number of Cows found tuberculous on clinical examination of herds.*

Cows found tuberculous on clinical examination of herds were five in number. The disease had reached a more or less advanced stage, and the animals were forthwith destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, the diagnosis being confirmed on *post mortem*. Three were cows in registered premises, two were non-registered, a heifer and a bullock.

(b) *Number of Cows found tuberculous after tuberculin test.*

The tuberculin test has not been used as a diagnostic agent under the Act or Order.

(c) *Total number of Cows to which the tuberculin test was applied under Section 22 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.*

See (b).

- (d) *Number of dairies holding graded milk licences in respect of tubercle free herds.*

One dairy is licensed for the sale of Certified or Grade A (T.T.) Milk—Renton Home Farm Dairy, Grantshouse, the property of Mr. Harold Cookson of Renton. Average number of cows, 33 ; number of gallons for the year, 28,063.

- (e) *Number of any other dairies known to have tubercle free herds ; state the average number of animals and the estimated number of gallons produced per annum.*

No other dairies in the area have tubercle free herds.

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

- (a) *Furnish a list of dairies holding licences for the production of Grade A Milk, showing the name and address of the dairy, average number of herd, and estimated number of gallons produced per annum.*

Re list of graded dairies, see 3 (d).

- (b) *Notes on any samples taken for examination in terms of Section 21 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.*

No milk or other samples were taken under Section 21 of the Act ; nor has any suspected meat been reported by the Detention Officer.

- (c) *Furnish a statement of the extent to which Sections 13 and 14 of the Act are being complied with.*

It is gratifying to note, re Section 13 of the Act, that no milk from diseased cows appears to have been sold for human consumption, and more notifications of udder and other diseases, including tuberculosis, were made under Section 14.

I have no other matter of outstanding interest to report ; nor have I met with any administrative difficulties in the course of my work.

AINSWORTH WILSON, F.R.C.V.S.

THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF BERWICKSHIRE, comprising the Parishes of Duns, Edrom, Fogo, Langton, Polwarth, Greenlaw, Cranshaws, and Longformaeus, and for that part of the East District of Berwickshire comprising the Parishes of Abbey St. Bathans, Bunkle, Chirnside and Hutton, and also for the Burghs of Duns and Eyemouth.

1. CONDITION AND CLEANLINESS OF CATTLE.

The general condition and cleanliness of the cows are very satisfactory.

(a) *Nature of fodder and diet as affecting quality of Milk.*

During the summer the cows are at grass. In the winter, when the cows are housed, the fodder consists of hay, some getting straw. The diet consists of turnips, cakes, principally cotton cake, also linseed and compound cakes, bruised oats, bran, dried grains, and maize.

(b) *Number of Diseased Cows found—specify diseases.*

Eleven cows were found tuberculous.

(c) *Disposal of milk from Diseased Cows.*

Milk from diseased cows is not sold.

2. INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

	Average No of Cows.	No of Cows inspected.	Annual fre- quency of Inspection.
(a) Registered dairies	.... 254	254	3
(b) Exempted dairies	.... 359	359	2

3. BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

I have one tubercle free herd in my registered dairies.

(a) *Number of Cows found tuberculous on clinical examination of herds.*

Ten cows were found tuberculous on clinical examination.

(b) *Number of Cows found tuberculous after tuberculin test.*

One cow was found tuberculous.

(c) *Total number of Cows to which the tuberculin test was applied under Section 22 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.*

One.

(d) *Number of dairies holding graded milk licences in respect of tubercle free herds.*

Bogend Dairy has a licence for production of Certified Milk; the herd averages 60, and milk production at 34,989 gallons per annum.

(e) *Number of any other dairies known to have tubercle free herds; state the average number of animals and the estimated number of gallons produced per annum.*

None.

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

- (a) *Furnish a list of dairies holding licences for the production of Grade A Milk, showing the name and address of the dairy, average number of herd, and estimated number of gallons produced per annum.*

See 3 (d).

- (b) *Notes on any samples taken for examination in terms of Section 21 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.*

One sample was taken for examination.

- (c) *A statement of the extent to which Sections 13 and 14 of the Act are being complied with.*

Sections 13 and 14 are given effect to, to the best of my knowledge.

During the year I have not been called to the slaughter-house for any case of meat inspection.

WILLIAM LOTHIAN, M.R.C.V.S.

THE PARISHES OF LADYKIRK, WHITSOME,
SWINTON, ECCLES, and COLDSTREAM.

There is nothing of interest or importance to relate.

1. CONDITION AND CLEANLINESS OF CATTLE.

The general condition and cleanliness of the cows are very satisfactory.

- (a) *Nature of fodder and diet as affecting quality of Milk.*

During the summer the cows are at grass, but in the winter, when the cows are housed, the feeding is very good. Hay and straw are the usual fodder, but they also receive some of the following foods:—oats, bran, dried grains, bean meal, linseed and cotton cake, and sugar beet pulp, which materially improves the quantity and quality of the milk. Where water bowls have been installed, most satisfactory results have been obtained.

- (b) *Number of Diseased Cows found—specify diseases.*

Four cows were found tuberculous.

- (c) *Disposal of milk from Diseased Cows.*

Milk from diseased cows is not sold.

2. INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

	Average No of Cows.	No. of Cows inspected.	Annual fre- quency of Inspection.
(a) Registered dairies in Coldstream Burgh .	34	34	4
Registered dairies in land- ward area	51	51	3
(b) Exempted premises	251	251	2

3. BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

I have no tubercle free herds in my registered dairies or exempted premises.

(a) *Number of Cows found tuberculous on clinical examination of herds.*

Four cows were found tuberculous on clinical examination, but not in registered dairies.

(b) *Number of Cows found tuberculous after tuberculin test.*

Tuberculin test never applied.

(c) *Total number of Cows to which the tuberculin test was applied under Section 22 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.*

None.

(d) *Number of dairies holding graded milk licences in respect of tubercle free herds.*

None.

(e) *Number of any other dairies known to have tubercle free herds; state the average number of animals and the estimated number of gallons produced per annum.*

Two private dairies of 12 and 6 cows have tubercle free herds, but they do not keep records of milk production.

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) *Furnish a list of dairies holding licences for the production of Grade A Milk, showing the name and address of the dairy, average number of herd, and estimated number of gallons produced per annum.*

None.

(b) *Notes in any samples taken for examination in terms of Section 21 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.*

None.

- (c) *A statement of the extent to which Sections 13 and 14 of the Act are being complied with.*

Sections 13 and 14 are given effect to, to the best of my knowledge.

During the year I have not been called to the slaughter-house for any case of meat inspection.

G. A. M. HARLE, M.R.C.V.S.

BURGH OF LAUDER.

1. CONDITION AND CLEANLINESS OF CATTLE.

On each occasion I made a careful clinical examination of the animals, including examination of the udder of each one, and found everything in a satisfactory condition.

- (a) *Nature of fodder and diet as affecting quality of Milk.*

The fodder and diet is good, consisting of, in most cases, hay, straw, bruised oats, bran, linseed or cotton cake, maize and meal in winter ; grass, principally, in summer.

- (b) *Number of Diseased Cows found—specify diseases.*

No diseased cows seen on any of my visits.

- (c) *Disposal of milk from Diseased Cows.*

See (b).

2. INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

	Average No. of Cows.	No. of Cows inspected.	Annual fre- quency of Inspection.
(a) Registered Dairies	54	54	4

3. BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

I have no tubercle free herds in my registered dairies.

- (a) *Number of Cows found tuberculous on clinical examination of herds.*

No tuberculous cows found.

- (b) *Number of Cows found tuberculous after tuberculin test.*

Tuberculin test never applied.

- (c) *Total number of Cows to which the tuberculin test was applied under Section 22 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.*

None.

- (d) *Number of dairies holding graded milk licences in respect of tubercle free herds.*

None.

- (e) *Number of any other dairies known to have tubercle free herds; state the average number of animals and the estimated number of gallons produced per annum.*

None.

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

- (a) *Furnish a list of dairies holding licences for the production of Grade A Milk, showing the name and address of the dairy, average number of herd, and estimated number of gallons produced per annum.*

None.

- (b) *Notes on any samples taken for examination in terms of Section 21 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.*

No samples of milk were taken for examination.

- (c) *Statement of the extent to which Sections 13 and 14 of the Act are being complied with.*

Sections 13 and 14 are given effect to, to the best of my knowledge.

THOS. D. CONNOCHIE, M.R.C.V.S.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF BERWICKSHIRE.

I did not find anything of outstanding interest, and I certainly did not experience any administrative difficulties in the carrying out of my work as Inspector.

1. CONDITION AND CLEANLINESS OF CATTLE.

For the most part the registered dairies were kept very clean indeed, and there was a marked improvement in the cleanliness of the milkers and attendants.

- (a) *Nature of fodder and diet as affecting quality of Milk.*

In all the registered dairies the fodder and diet vary very little, and in every case it was of a good quality and quantity to insure a good supply of milk, and, in addition, these cows also receive an ample supply of concentrates and grass in season.

- (b) *Number of Diseased Cows found—specify diseases.*

Four cases of acute mastitis were met.

- (c) *Disposal of milk from diseased Cows.*

These cases were in newly calved cows and the milk was discarded.

2. INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

	Average No. of Cows.	No. of Cows inspected.	Annual fre- quency of Inspection.
(a) Registered dairies	172	172	3
(b) Exempted premises	180	180	2

3. BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

- (a) *Number of Cows found tuberculous on clinical examination of herds.*

No cows were found tuberculous on clinical examination.

- (b) *Number of Cows found tuberculous after tuberculin test.*
The tuberculin test was not used.

- (c) *Total number of Cows to which the tuberculin test was applied under Section 22 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.*

The tuberculin test was not used.

- (d) *Number of dairies holding graded milk licences in respect of tubercle free herds.*

No dairy holds a graded licence in respect of a tubercle free herd.

- (e) *Number of any other dairies known to have tubercle free herds; state the average number of animals and the estimated number of gallons produced per annum.*

One dairy at Newton Don, belonging to Major Balfour, has a tubercle free herd averaging 26 cows, and producing approximately 22,000 gallons per annum.

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

- (a) *Furnish a list of dairies holding licences for the production of Grade A Milk, showing the name and address of the dairy, average number of herd, and estimated number of gallons produced per annum.*

None.

- (b) *Notes on any samples taken for examination in terms of Section 21 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.*

Three samples. Result negative in each case.

- (c) *A statement of the extent to which Sections 13 and 14 of the Act are being complied with.*

I believe Sections 13 and 14 of the Act are complied with.

R. H. CONNOCHIE, M.R.C.V.S.

